Carolina Observer.

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VOL. VII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1824. [NO. 31.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,
BY LEMUEL BINGHAM,
THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance.
ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the customary terms.

For Sale, or Lease,

A Farm or Lots, on accommodating Terms, a tract of rich and well timbered LAND, situate on the [illegible] side of the north east branch of the Cape Fear, and on the south-west side of Holly Shelter creek, (both navigable for boats of burden,) in New Hanover county, containing 29184 acres by survey.

Part of the abovementioned tract of Land is not in person in quality, to any in the state, being a luxuriously rich and fertile soil, well adapted to the production of rice, indigo, hemp, tobacco, or clover and grass, as it is capable of being made rich meadow land by proper cultivation; and a considerable part of it high and dry, and well fitted for the culture of corn, cotton and small grain of every kind, as the part of it now in culture proves, as it produces, in quantity, equal to any land of the same quality in the state. Indeed, the whole tract is susceptible of being made of immense value, by industry and good husbandry, for its uncommonly well watered, and abounds with the most valuable white and red oak, cypress, cedar, pine and other valuable timber; all of the most superior quality, and capable of furnishing an inexhaustible quantity of staves, hoop poles, scantling, plank, boards, and naval stores, peculiarly well adapted to the West India markets, to which it has a safe outlet from the river bank by Wilmington, or by which it is distant but 28 miles, and to which there is a safe and bold navigation, as well by Holly creek, which bounds it on the N. E. side, as the main east branch of the Cape Fear as by Holly creek, which bounds it on the N. E. side. So that there is not in the state a tract of land combining more advantages for a trade with the West Indies than this does; or, indeed with any other place, by land or water, where lumber of every description, tar, pitch, or naval stores, may be articles of necessity.

On the tract there are two fine mill seats, and one of them can be made with a trifling expence of time and labor, and adjacent to it, there are three other valuable saw mills, some of which *have made 1000 thousand scantling, &c from timber got on this tract*, so that it enjoys every facility that can be easily desired for manufacturing the timber into proper fit for market, and a market can always be had at Wilmington for all articles of the kind, if the persons concerned should decline shipping on their own account to other markets.

As it is presumed that no person will purchase or lease without viewing the land, a further description is deemed unnecessary. Persons wishing so to do, are respectfully referred to William Smith, Esq. Register of New-Hanover county, to Joseph Lamb, Esq. former Surveyor of the said county, and to the subscriber, or to Charles Hooks, in Dublin county, for a knowledge of the situation of the lands, and to the Register's office in the county of New Hanover, and to the Secretary of State's office, in Raleigh for a knowledge of the title, also to the subscriber, who is ready to exhibit it, and who is authorised to treat for the sale or lease of the whole or any part of the said tract of land.

I will remark that, as a liberal credit will be given, it is possible that there has not been a property offered for sale in many years combining so many natural advantages, and holding out such a reasonable prospect of giving an immense fortune to the purchaser, or owner, he using only common prudence, industry and good management, for I am specially instructed, by the present owner, to say, that the Snagnel [illegible] appointed commissioners by men whose equanimity has proved too powerful for their honesty, compels him to offer it for sale.

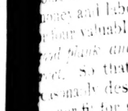
Also I am also instructed to give notice, that all persons found trespassing or committing waste or destruction on the said tract of land, or on the timber thereon, will be prosecuted with every rigor the law allows. And I am also instructed to inform the persons settled on it, that they will not be disturbed in their possession until all hope of friendly accommodation shall fail.

JOHN D. DELACY,
Att'y for the heirs of J. Baker.

Nov.—To save trouble, the price of the whole is 180,000 dollars, payable by instalments, in 12 years, the first 5 years without interest.

Nov. 12. 16*

Lands for Sale.



THE subscriber offers for sale, the plantation on which he lives, about nine miles from Fayetteville, containing 165 acres. It lies on the stage road, to Hillsborough and Raleigh, and is very conveniently situated for a public house; the subscriber, indeed, has been in the habit of entertaining travellers for many years. There is a fine bearing Apple and Peach Orchard on the plantation, and an excellent spring of water, not inferior to any in the state.

Also, a tract of *Swamp Land*, containing between 6 and 700 acres, and adjoining the lands of the late Alexander McAllister, and Robert Campbell. This tract is equal to any in Cumberland county, both as to richness and fertility, and is well calculated for corn, or rice. Any person wishing to become possessed of a good and valuable farm, will do well to call and examine, as he can hardly have a better opportunity of making a desirable purchase. The title is indisputable.

The terms of sale, for a greater part of the purchase money, will be very liberal. Application can be made to the subscriber, on the premises.

LEWIS JONES.

Cumberland Co. N. C. Nov. 19, 1823.—25tf

ENTERTAINMENT,
By D. D. Salmon.

THE subscriber having returned with his family from the country, is ready to entertain travellers and boarders at his former stand, south-east of the Court-House square, where, by his attention and assiduity to render the situation of his guests happy and agreeable, he hopes to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

Fayetteville, Oct. 6, 1823.—19*

Runaway.

My man *Jerry*, eloped on the 21st of March; he has an excellent countenance, very ready in answer and with considerable assurance; he is about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, yellow complected, has a burn on his left arm, a high forehead, and a head inclined to be bald; he had when he left, a variety of clothing, a suit of white Plains, and some homespun clothes, the color not recollected. He may attempt to pass for a free man where he is not known, as he is artful. I purchased him of a Mr. Steadman, of Chatham county, and it is likely he may be lurking about in that neighborhood.

Any person apprehending said fellow, shall be entitled to a *reward of fifty dollars*, if delivered to me, and all reasonable expenses paid, otherwise, if delivered in any convenient jail, and immediate information given, *twenty dollars*.

Any information will be directed to Cheraw.—Jerry is a black smith by trade.

CHARLES J. LIDE.

Marlboro' District, S. C. April 8, 1823. 10tt

Fayetteville Academy.

THIS Institution now offers advantages equal to any in the Southern States, being conducted on the most approved principles and provided with superior Teachers in every branch of useful and ornamental education. This, with its healthy situation and moderate charges for board and tuition, must insure it a liberal patronage.—The strictest attention will be paid to the conduct and morals of those attending it.

TERMS PER QUARTER.

Female Department, conducted by Mrs. Hamilton, with assistant teachers,
Rudiments, - - - - - - $2 50
Reading and Writing, - - - - - 3
English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes, History, Chronology, Mythology, Rhetoric, Belles Lettres, Composition, Natural Philosophy, Botany, with plain and ornamental Needle Work, - - - - 6
Music, taught by Madam Veilla in the best Italian style, per annum $60; per quarter, 20.
Ditto, taught out of the Institution, $100 per annum.
Drawing, Painting, and the French Language, by M. Laisney, a native of France.
Drawing and Painting, - - - - $6
French, - - - - - - 6
Classical department under Dr. G. Davis.
The Latin and Greek Languages, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Logic, Astronomy, Mathematics, Geometry, and Algebra $8.

ENGLISH MALE DEPARTMENT.

Rudiments, - - - - - - $3
Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes, 6
Pens and Ink provided without charge.

A tax of 25 cents on each student, for Wood, Water, &c.

Board, including ALL the above branches, except Music, $35 per quarter, payable in advance.

WM HAMILTON.

☞For the satisfaction of Parents and Guardians, the following gentlemen may be referred to:—John A. Cameron, Esq. President of the School Committee, or the Rev. R. H. Morrison.

Fayetteville, June 5, 1823. 1:y.1

In Equity.

Superior Court of Law and Equity, *September Term*, 1823.

John T. Webb and Jacob Lamply, vs. Sophia Webb, Rachel Chairs, William Covington, and Stephen Wall.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this court, that Sophia Webb, one of the defendants, is not a resident of this state, it is ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Carolina Observer and Fayetteville Gazette, for three months, that the said Defendant appear at the next term of this court, to be held for the county of Richmond, at the Court-House in Rockingham, on the third Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or the complainants' bill otherwise judgment will be entered *pro confesso*, and the bill heard ex parte.

3m30. EDWARD HALL.

No Imposition.

Money will be returned, if cures are not effected according to contract.

Dr. Laland

INTENDS to remain in Fayetteville some time longer, before his return to Wilmington; so that persons labouring under chronic diseases, of which, it is believed, a great number are incurable, by immediate application to Dr. Laland, will certainly be cured of their dreadful diseases, such as cancers, ulcers, tetters, rheumatism, scurvy, dropsy, piles, fistula, scrofula gravel, &c. He will sell the true *robori syphilitique*, of Monsieur Lafecteur, an infallible remedy for certain diseases, and when mercury has failed. I have used it for many years, and lately, for about two years, in Wilmington, in many cases, some of them of the worst kind, without ever doing the least injury.

Dr Laland's *Blenorragia Composition*, a radical cure, in a short time for that disease which is driven in the blood, and particularly when cured by the use of the Balsam of Copivia. Tolu, Peru, Styrax, Canada, or compositions of the same nature, and frequently return from the least excess, or turn into the other disease much more dangerous, which, if not stopped, will convert the loveliest person into a mass of corruption. Is there an individual who would forego such benefits, particularly when the medicine can be had at a moderate price? Also, at his office, may be had an article to prevent any injury whatever.—Several cures have been effected in this place, of cancers and ulcers, one of them on Mr Elliot: other names can be mentioned, if required, and certificates and letters of recommendation of cures effected, in many other places of the United States, can be seen at his office.——25tf

100 Pieces of heavy 42 inch Cotton Bagging,
2000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
25 bags prime green Coffee,
For sale by J. HUSKE.

David Anderson, Jr.

MARBLE CUTTER

HAVING purchased the Stock of A. Sweetland, and taken the stand lately occupied by him, will supply those who want with

Monuments, Tomb-Tables, Head-Stones,

and any other article in the line which may be wanted. Also Building Stone of every description, of the best free stone and of the country stone. The work will be done in the best manner and on moderate terms.

Hay-street, Fayetteville, N. C.

To Rent,

A Comfortable dwelling house, and ½ acre lot, with all the improvements thereon, near the half way bridge to Campbellton.

A small dwelling house and lot on Pearson-st. near Mr. Samuel Pearce's dwelling.

Two tenements (next above Mr. W. L. McNeill's) in the brick row, with large and convenient cellars.

One vacant lot near Mr Sutherland's dwelling.

One do. near the intended canal basin.

One do. east side of Winslow-street.

Should any person prefer leasing, the vacant lots will be leased for a number of years. Possession can be given immediately. For terms, apply to

HENRY W. AYRE, *Agent for the owners.*

Fayetteville, Aug. 15, 1823 11*

For Sale,

THAT valuable tenement on the north side of Hay-street, in the Brick Row, at present occupied by Mr. *A. Turner* and a good stand for business; payment will be made easy to purchasers.—Apply to

June 12 JOHN M. DOBBIN.

Almanacks, for 1824.

GALE'S North-Carolina Almanack, for 1824, by the gross, dozen, or single, just received and for sale, by STUART, BIRDSALL & Co.

October 15, 1823.—20*

For Liverpool,

THE STAUNCH BRITISH BRIG
COMMERCE,
Captain M'Kellar.

Burthen 200 tons, four and a half years old, will load at the wharfs in Wilmington, having one half of her cargo engaged, and will meet with despatch. For freight of 200 bales of Cotton, or passage, apply to JAMES A. BERRY & Co. or WILLKINGS & Co.

WHO OFFER FOR SALE,

1300 bushels Liverpool coarse Salt.

December 18.—2t30.

For Liverpool,

THE SHIP WILLIAM,
JOSEPH GARDNER, Master,
270 tons burthen; has half her freight engaged. For freight, or passage, apply to

W. H. LIPPITT, Wilmington, or
J. F. & J. LIPPITT, Fayetteville.

November 6.——23tf.

Apple Trees.

WANTED to purchase 150 Hughes' Crab Apple grafted Trees and 50 grafted Horse Apple do: the trees to be delivered on board the Steam Boat or in Wilmington. Apply to Jno. McRae, Fayetteville.

Nov. 12, 1823.—24*

NEW GOODS.

E. E. LEWIS,
(At the old stand of Porter & Lewis first door west of Cape-Fear Bank,)

HAS just received a large and general assortment of DRY GOODS, which are offered for sale on such terms as cannot fail of giving the most perfect satisfaction.—*ALSO,*

1500 doz. of Shell and imitation Combs
150 do. fine Ivory do
100 do. dressing and pocket do
15 cases of Leghorn and straw Bonnets
60 nests of Bandboxes
100 boxes Shaving Soap:

With a variety of articles wanted by country dealers, who are respectfully invited to call and examine the goods and prices.

Fayetteville, October 30 ——22*

FALL GOODS.
Stuart, Birdsall & Co.

HAVE just received an *EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT* of seasonable GOODS which they offer to their customers and the public, wholesale and retail, at prices much below former rates.

Among their assortment are:

Extra supr. London Cloths and Cassimeres
second and common do do.
Fine and low priced double milled drab Cloths
Moleisse, and Beaver Cloths
White, red and yellow Flannels
Real Welch do
Drapery and Rocking Baize
Ditto, for Table Covers
Sattinets—and twilled domestic negro cloths
Kerseys, Planes and Sagathies
3, 3¼ and 4 point Blankets
Bombazetts and Bombazines
Caroline, Domestic Caroline, Circassian, and Tartan, } PLAIDS.
Cashmere, Merino Printed, and Cassimere } SHAWLS AND HKDFS.
Canton and Nankin Crapes
Ditto Robes and Shawls
Superior black Levantines
Do do figured and striped
Do coloured do.
Do black Gros De Naples } SILKS.
Do do Italian Lustring
Do white Satin and Florence
Silk Velvets, black, blue, crimson, &c.
Cotton do do do
Men's and women's blk. and col'd, worsted } Hosiery.
do Lamb's Wool
blck and white Silk,
do do Cotton
Ladies' Kid, Silk, Beaver and Castor
Gentlemen's Woodstock, Buckskin, York Tan, and Silk } GLOVES.
Superior undressed Cortes Prints
3-4, 4-4, and 5-4 brown Shirtings and Sheetings
do do bleached do do } Domestic
3-4 and 6-4 common and sup'r. checks,
3-4 and 4-4 Plaids and Stripes,
4-4 Irish Linens, in whole and half pieces
5-4 do Sheetings
3-4 and 10-4 Irish Diaper
Laces and Edgings
Gimp and other Trimmings
Elegant Tambour'd and Sewed, Swiss, Mull and Book, } Muslins.
do plain do do
Cambric and Jaconet do
Shell, Tuck and Side Combs
Horn do and dressing do
A few pieces handsome Carpeting
Whittemore's Cotton Cards, and
A general assortment of Hardware and Groceries.

ALSO,

Cotton Bagging,
Twil'd Sacking and Osnaburgs.——23*

Fresh Supply.

BARNUM BEACH & Co. have just received, in addition to their former Stock, a large and fresh supply of Boots and Shoes of all descriptions, which they offer for prices lower than usual, for Cash or Produce.—Also,

10 Boxes real Whittemore's Cards
50 doz. Morocco Hats
10 cases Straw Bonnets
50 pr. Nankeen, white Linen and striped Pantaloons
30 Short Jackets
10 doz. Hair Seives
50 boxes Windsor Soap
20 reams Writing Paper
100 doz. Ladies' Hair Combs.

They also continue to manufacture Ladies Boots and Shoes, of different descriptions.

June 4, 823 1.tf.

Illinois Lands.

THE subscriber has for sale, Soldiers' Patents for Lands in Illinois. As these lands were granted by government, there can be no dispute as to the title; and the known fertility of the soil in that state, and the continual tide of emigration which is flowing thither, render it unnecessary to say any thing as to their value. THOMAS STRODE.

October 29, 1823.—*22

Leghorn and Straw Bonnet STORE.

THE subscriber has just received, by the late arrivals,

2 cases Bolivar Leghorn Gipseys, of the latest importations and most fashionable style,
2 cases black Leghorn straw bonnets,
3 cases Misses do. do. do.
20 cases Straw Bonnets, of the latest fashions,
8 boxes Garniture Ribands,
100 nests band and packing Boxes,
40 lbs. Bonnet wire,
300 yards Straw Trimmings,
30 doz. white Cotton cord,
Silks for making and lining bonnets.

The above goods are offered at wholesale, as low as can be bought in Charleston or Petersburg. Country merchants, and all who deal in the above goods, are invited to call and examine for themselves, a few doors west of the State-House, Hay-street, Fayetteville, N. C. ABIJAH WHITING.

N. B. Straw and Leghorn Bonnets whitened, colored and pressed, and warranted to look as well as when new. A. W.

24*

H. G. Nelson & Co.

HAVE just received, in addition to their former stock, ninety packages BOOTS AND SHOES, of which the following are a part, viz.

100 pair Boots, first quality
50 do do second do
200 do do sewed Shoetees, first quality
300 do do do second do
450 do pegged do
300 do copper nailed do
300 do sewed Shoes, first quality
300 do do do second quality
400 do pegged do
400 lined and bound Shoes
200 do bound do
500 do coarse Brogans, sewed and pegged
600 do do Shoes do do
1000 do Boys' and Children's Bootees and Shoes
100 do Ladies' Morocco Boots
300 do do do walking Shoes, 1st quality
250 do do do do second quality
500 do Morocco heel'd Pumps
600 do do half heel'd do
1000 do do spring heel'd do
700 do do Misses' and Children's Bootees and Shoes

ALSO,

65 reams Writing Paper
24 doz Morocco Hats
8 cases Straw Bonnets, &c. &c.

Any of the above Goods are offered at wholesale or retail, at a small advance on costs, for cash.

November 20.——25*

Dissolution.

THE connection in business heretofore existing between the subscribers, at this place, under the firm of *Barnum Beach & Co.* and at Boston, under the firm of *Amos Kimball & Co.* is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. The business will be settled by either of the subscribers. BARNUM BEACH,
AMOS KIMBALL.

BARNUM BEACH has taken the store lately occupied by B. Beach & Co. where he offers for sale a good assortment of Boots and Shoes, as usual, and continues to manufacture Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, of all descriptions.

AMOS KIMBALL has taken a store in the North East corner of Market Square, where he offers for sale a general assortment of Boots and Shoes, of all descriptions.

November 20, 1823.——25*

North-Carlina Register,
AND
UNITED STATES CALENDAR.

A Small Work, bearing the above title, for the year 1823, was compiled by the subscriber, and published last winter, at the printing-office of Messrs. Jos. Gales & Son. In the preface it was announced that should sufficient encouragement be given, a similar publication might in future be annually expected. The design of this publication was, to furnish the citizens generally with a convenient book of reference, containing within a small compass, and at a moderate price, much local information which could not without considerable trouble, be obtained from any other source. From the favorable opinion very generally expressed respecting the uncommon utility of this work, the compiler was led to believe, that public patronage would have equaled his expectation. This expectation, however, so far from being realized, has been more than disappointed.—More than six months have elapsed since the Register has issued from the press—and the sale has not yet defrayed the expences of printing. Thus, instead of being remunerated for their labor, the Editor and the Printer are both out of pocket. A very moderate compensation would have satisfied both; but neither of them can think of continuing a publication which must subject them to a loss. Preparations have been made for the publication of a Register for 1824; and for presenting it to the public in a state of considerable improvement; embracing the correction of several errors which could not well have been avoided in the first Register, together with an accession of valuable information, which the first did not contain; but unless some assurance of a more extensive sale can be secured, the project of continuing a Register for N. Carolina must be entirely abandoned. If such assurance can be obtained in a reasonable time, the work, now preparing, will, in due season, be committed to the press. In such an event, it will appear by the time fixed for the meeting of the Legislature of this State; and such copies as may be engaged will be sent to the several counties by the return of their respective representatives. Those who feel interested in encouraging the Work here referred to, are requested to inform the subscriber by letter, free of postage, of the number of copies they are willing to take; and it is desirable that this should be done with as little delay as possible—as the work, if printed at all, ought to be in the press before the 1st of September. COLIN M'IVER.

Fayetteville July 24, 1823. 9*

Yadkin Navigation Company.

WHEREAS the stock subscribed to this Company, having from time to time been declared due, and payment required to be made to the Treasurer, or agents of the Company, by divers advertisements in the newspapers:—NOTICE, therefore, is hereby given, to subscribers on whose stock all or any part of the 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10th instalments remains unpaid, that payment is required to be made before the 15th day of January, 1824, to William Johnson, Esq. of Sneedsborough, Anson county, or to Alexander Nesbitt, of Rowan county, agents for said Company; and that the stock of such subscribers, on which all or any part of the above instalments remains unpaid, will on that day be sold at auction, at the Court-House, in the town of Salisbury, North Carolina.

A. D. MURPHEY, *President.*

December 1, 1823.—6t34

Blanks,

OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

H. Gorham & Co.

ARE NOW OPENING, NEAR THE STATE-HOUSE,
A handsome assortment of
DRY GOODS,

Recently purchased at New-York Auction;
AMONG WHICH ARE:

Common fine to superfine blue, black, brown, drab, olive and mixed Broad Cloths and Cassimeres; red, white & yellow Flannels; Sattinetts; blue plains, point blankets; crimson, scarlet and drab, bordered & plain Cassimere Shawls; Cassimere Points and Scarfs; plain, black, and assorted figured Bombazetts; Calicoes, assorted; Valencia Vesting; Steam Loom Shirting; 9-8 and 6-4 Cambric; Mulls; Jubilee Cords; 6-4 Book Muslin; Irish Linen; Cotton and Linen Brown Hollands; Caroline Robe Dresses; white Jaconet Cravats; 4-4 to 8-4 Cotton Shawls; Handkerchiefs, of different descriptions; black French Crape; Chappa Romalls; Suspenders; Men's Beaver Gloves; Women's black Worsted Hose; Negro Stockings; Men's mixed half Hose; black Silk Florentine; Plaid Canton Hkfs. and Satin figured do.; Combs, &c. Together with a handsome assortment of Domestic Cotton Goods, such as 3-4, 9-8 and 4-4 Brown and Bleached Shirtings and Sheeting; Plaids; Bed Tick, Cotton Yarn, &c. which they offer for sale, by the piece or package, at unprecedented low prices, and on accommodating terms.

Fayetteville, Dec. 25.—4t33.

LIKENESSES.

BISBEY, PORTRAIT PAINTER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the publick, that he intends to continue a short time in this city, and will be ready to attend any orders in the line of his profession, at the Planter's Hotel; or will wait on those who may prefer it, at their place of residence. Terms are, for small sizes, from ten to twenty dollars each; large, (the size of life,) from twenty to fifty. Mr. B. flatters himself, from the long experience and practice which he has had in taking likenesses, both in Europe and America, that he will be able generally to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their commands.

☞The colors used are all Minerals, and warranted never to fade or change.

December 25, 1823.—2t31.

Seal-skin Shoes!

JUST received per Steam-Boat, a few trunks Ladies' Philadelphia Seal-skin Walking Shoes, a very comfortable article for the present season.

H. G. NELSON & CO.

Dec. 18, 1823.—3t31

The Hay-Mount Academy

WILL be opened on the first Monday in January next. J. BOMAN.

December 24 1823.—2t31.

Notice.

ON or about the last of October or first of November last, I gave a note for twenty dollars, payable to Willis Council, which note I placed in the hands of Allan McCorquodale to deliver to said Council—which has not been done; and said McCorquodale has removed out of this state. I therefore forewarn all persons from trading for said note, as I am determined not to pay it to any person except said Willis Council, or his order.

Dec. 23 1823.—3t32. A. S. C. NEWSOM.

Notice.

THE subscriber forewarns all persons from trading for two notes, executed by him to Caleb Howell, for eighty-seven dollars and fifty cents each, the one due 25th Dec. instant; the other on the 25th December next ensuing. The said notes have not been given for a valuable consideration, being obtained by fraud and collusion, by the said Caleb Howell, the drawee having failed to comply with the consideration and conditions promised by said Caleb Howell, at the drawing of said notes

ISAAC ROBERTS.

Moore County, Dec. 6 1823.—3t32.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the tract of LAND on which he now lives, in Chatham county, near Tyson's Mills, on Deep River, containing about nine hundred acres; a considerable part of which is bottom land, of good quality, and a sufficient quantity now under fence and ready for cultivation, to employ six or eight hands to advantage.

The improvements consist of a handsome

Young Apple Orchard,

of choice, late fruit,

A comfortable DWELLING-HOUSE and other necessary Out-houses; all of which are situated on a hill, which commands an almost entire view of the plantation, and renders it one of the most beautiful seats in this part of the county. Persons disposed to purchase, are invited to view the premises and judge for themselves. The terms of sale will be liberal and advantageous to the purchaser; who can also (if required) be accommodated with stock, of every description. Apply to the subscriber, on the premises, or, in his absence, to Archibald M'Bryde Esq. WILLIAM L. HAYES.

Chatham County, Nov. 25.——27tf.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having qualified, at the last Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for Cumberland County, as Executors to the last Will and Testament of Thomas Harrison, dec'd. late of this town, give notice to all persons indebted to the estate of said dec'd. to come forward and make immediate payment; and all persons having demands against the same, to present them for settlement within the time required by act of Assembly, in such case made and provided, otherwise they will be barred of recovery.

HUGH M'LAURIN, } *Ex'rs.*
HENRY W. AYER, }

FURTHER NOTICE.

Will be sold, on Friday, the 9th of Jan. 1824,

THE entire Stock in trade of the said Thomas Harrison, dec'd. consisting, in part, of elegant ready made SADDLES BRIDLES HARNESS &c. Leather, Hog-Skins, Bridle Bits, Stirrup Irons, &c. with a general assortment of every article necessary to carry on the Saddler's business.—Also, HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, one handsome GIG, and one SULKEY. At the same time will be rented, the unexpired time in the House and Store lately occupied by the said deceased, on Hay-Street. Notes, at six months with approved security, will be required.

HUGH M'LAURIN, } *Ex'rs.*
HENRY W. AYER, }

Fayetteville, Dec. 10.—6t32.

Legislature of North-Carolina.

SENATE.....MONDAY, DEC. 22.

Mr. Cameron from the committee of Internal Improvement, reported a resolution, instructing the President of the Board for Internal Improvement to transmit to each Senator and Representative in Congress from this State, a certified copy of an act of the last General Assembly, for improving the navigation of Cape-Fear River below Wilmington, accompanied by a memorial praying the Congress of the United States, will pass an act authorizing the General Assembly of this State, to lay and collect tolls not exceeding in amount the sum of twenty thousand dollars, for the reimbursement of the expenditures authorized for the purpose mentioned in the act aforesaid. Read and adopted.

Mr. Phifer presented a bill to amend an act passed at the last session, for the better regulation of the County Court of Cabarrus, Moore and Montgomery, so far as relates to the county of Cabarrus.

The bill concerning Usury, was read the second time, and amended on motion of Mr. Seawell. On the passage of said bill the Yeas and Nays were demanded by Mr. Welborne, and were Yeas 41, Nays 19.

TUESDAY, DEC. 23.—Mr. Hatch, of Wayne, presented a resolution instructing the Military committee to enquire into the expediency of paying the officers and witnesses of a Court Martial, ordered by the Brigadier General of the 3d brigade, in 1822, to try the Colonel Commandant of the Duplin Regiment, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Welborn, from the committee of Finance, to whom the subject was referred, reported that it is expedient to reduce the tax imposed by the Revenue Law on merchants of small capital.

The following bills were presented, and read the first time:

Mr. Graves, a bill to amend the 1st section of an act passed in 1818, directing a road to be laid out and opened from Leaksville in Rockingham county, by Rockford in Surry county, to the town of Wilkesboro'. This was subsequently read the second and third times.

Mr. Williams, a bill to amend the Inspection Laws of this state and for other purposes—Referred to Messrs. Williams, Albritton, Bowers, Baker and Bryan.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 24.—Received from the House of Commons a message stating that they had indefinitely postponed the bill to authorize the administrators of William Streety, late Sheriff of Bladen county, to collect arrears of taxes due said sheriff.

The bill concerning usury was read the third time. Mr. Hill, of Franklin, moved for the indefinite postponement, which was negatived 23 to 28. Mr. Hill and Mr. Martin moved an amendment to the bill, which was not agreed to. The bill passed the 3d reading.

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HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, DEC. 22.—Mr. Taylor, from the committee on public buildings, to whom was referred the resolution instructing them to inquire into the expediency of dispensing further with the services of the State Architect, made a report, recommending the following resolution:

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be and he is hereby authorised to draw his warrant on the Public Treasurer in favor of the State Architect for such part of the said Architect's salary, as may be proportioned to the time he may remain in the service and employment of the state, provided the same does not exceed a longer time than 3 months, from the first day of January next: And that the Treasurer be allowed the same in the settlement of his accounts.

Mr. Taylor, from the same committee, made a report, recommending the adoption of a resolution appropriating a further sum of five thousand dollars, for the completion of the State House.

Mr. Taylor, from the same committee, made a report, recommending an appropriation of 150 dollars as a compensation to the Architect for taking care of the public buildings.

On motion, ordered, that these reports lie on the table.

The bill to compel the attendance of persons summoned to attend Juries of Inquest, and the bill respecting the marriage of Infants, who belong to any seminary of learning within this state, were on their second readings indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Bynum presented a resolution, allowing William Drew, Attorney General, eighty dollars for courts which he was unable to attend from indisposition, and directing the Treasurer to pay the amount.

The question on agreeing to this resolution was determined in the affirmative, Yeas 106, Nays 22. The resolution was then read the second and third times, and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Helme who voted on Saturday last for the indefinite postponement of the bill to establish courts of Equity separate from courts of Law, within this state, moved that the House do reconsider that vote. Agreed to—

Mr. Leonard moved for the indefinite postponement of the bill, and called for the Yeas and Nays, which were for the motion 57, against it 70. The bill then passed its second reading.

The following bill was presented, and read the second and third time:

Mr. Melvin, a bill to appoint Commissioners for the better regulation of Elizabeth town in Bladen county.

A communication was received from the Governor, as President of the Board of Trustees of the University *ex officio*, stating there are at present four vacancies in the Board, to be filled by the Legislature, and recommending for the appointment John S. Ravenscroft, John A. Cameron, Thomas G. Polk, and Hugh D. Waddell.

On motion, this communication was sent, with a proposition to ballot to-morrow morning, for Trustees to fill the vacancies.

TUESDAY, DEC. 23.—The resignation of John B. Harry, Major of the 2d regiment of the militia of Lincoln county, was read and accepted.

The following resolution was submitted by Mr. Ward:

Resolved, That the Board for Internal Improvement be and they are hereby instructed to have surveyed, New River and Whiteoak River from the first obstruction above their mouths to the head of navigation in said rivers: and report to the next General Assembly, what improvements the said rivers are susceptible of.

Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Blackledge, from the committee of Propositions and Grievances, made an unfavorable report on the petition of sundry citizens of Mecklenburg respecting a road—which report was concurred in.

Mr. Baine presented a bill to reduce the salary of the Supreme Court Judges of this State, which being read the first time, Mr. Ward moved for its indefinite postponement, which was negatived 80 to 44 votes.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Ward in the chair, on the resolution presented by Mr. Baker, for the purpose of discharging the Civil Engineer after the first day of January next, and after some debate, the committee rose and reported to the House, that it is expedient to discharge the Civil Engineer. Mr. Brown moved for the indefinite postponement of the resolution. Debate arising thereon, the House on motion of Mr. Iredell adjourned to 4 o'clock.

Mr. M'Neil presented a bill for the improvement of the navigation of Crane's creek in Cumberland county—which was read the 1st, 2d, and 3d times.

A message was received from the Senate disagreeing to the proposition of this House to ballot this morning for Trustees, but fixing to-morrow for a balloting and adding to the nomination the names of John H. Bryan, James Martin, and Daniel M. Forney.

A communication was received from the Treasurer, shewing the number of shares which the state owns in the respective Navigation Companies and turnpike roads, and the sums which have been paid on account of said shares. On motion, it was sent to the Senate, with a proposition to have the same printed for the use of the members.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 24.—A message was sent to the Senate stating that the names of Charles A. Hill and William Hooper are added to the nomination of Trustees for the University.

The bill concerning the Clubfoot and Harlow's creek canal company, was read the third time and ordered to be enrolled. It is therefore a law.

Mr. Laman from the balloting committee for Trustees of the University, reported that three out of the four to be appointed, had a majority of votes and were duly elected, viz. Daniel M. Forney, John H. Bryan and James Martin.

Mr. Stanly, from the Judiciary committee, to whom the subject was referred, reported a bill, securing to the widows of Intestates the surplus of the estate of their deceased husbands, where no kindred claim the same—This bill was read the first time.

Mr. Stanly from the same committee, to whom was referred a resolution instructing them to inquire into the expediency of exempting from execution a certain portion of the provisions of debtors, reported a bill further to mitigate the severity of executions—Read the first time.

Mr. Stanly from the same committee, made a report, recommending the rejection of the bill respecting lands held under ancient patents, and the bill to prevent insurrections and disorders among slaves.

Mr. Stanly from the same committee, reported the bill to compel executors to give security in certain cases, with an amendment, which was concurred in. Mr. Jones, of Warren, moved for the indefinite postponement of the bill, which was negatived.

On motion of Mr. Helme,

Resolved, That the Public Treasurer of this state be requested to lay before this House a statement of the several amounts paid into the Public Treasury by the clerks of the County and Superior courts, pursuant to the provisions of an act to promote Agriculture, &c.

The bill to establish courts of Equity, separate from the courts of Law within this state, was read the third time. Mr. Stedman moved for the indefinite postponement of the bill, which was agreed to, 67 to 57.

Mr. Strange presented a bill to amend the provisions of the 4th section of an act passed in 1820, for supplying the town of Fayetteville with pure and wholesome water.—Read the first time and indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Blackledge presented the following resolution:

Whereas, it is the duty of all christian people to solemnize and celebrate the anniversary of the birth of the Saviour of mankind, by abstaining from the transaction of all secular business on that day: therefore

Resolved, That the House do adjourn, until Friday morning, 10 o'clock.

The resolution was negatived, 103 to 7.

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The imports of raw Cotton into the port of Providence (R. I.) for the month of November, amounted to 2,022 bales. The sales during the same month amounted to 1560 bales, which we suppose may be taken for the average monthly consumption of the manufatories of that district of country, amounting to not far short of 20,000 bags per year, of the value of nearly or quite a million of dollars.

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Slave Trade.—A schr of about 170 tons. with Dutch colors, armed with 9 pounders, and having on board 237 slaves, was captured Nov. 2d, by the Britih government schr. Union, after a running fight of three hours, and carried into Port Royal—*Eve. Post.*

CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.....EIGHTEENTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

MONDAY, DEC. 22.—Mr. LOWRIE presented a memorial from sundry Insurance Companies, and Merchants, of the City of Philadelphia, stating that they have suffered several and extensive losses by captures, seizures, or condemnations, under the authority of the French government—that though attempts had been made at different times to obtain redress and indemnity; yet, being supported by no influence, their individual exertions have been unheeded—that the present government of France has acknowledged its responsibility, and promised redress for spoliations committed under the Napoleon Dynasty upon the subjects of Great Britain, and other European powers, and inasmuch as the liability to the citizens of the United States is equally certain and complete, they ask the interference of the Government to open a new negotiation for representing and redressing their grievances.

Mr. SMITH offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to lay before the Senate, a statement shewing the exact amount which will be due and payable to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund on the first day of January, 1825.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of Executive business, after which it adjourned.

TUESDAY, DEC. 23.—The resolution offered by Mr. SMITH, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to lay before the Senate a statement, showing the exact amount which will be due, and payable to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, on the 1st day of January, 1825, was taken up for consideration.

Mr. SMITH observed, his object in submitting the resolution was, to know what sum the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund would have a right to demand on the 1st January, 1825. He mentioned that day because, then, a part of the public debt would become payable; and as the President had stated, there would be nine millions in the Treasury on that day, it was important to ascertain how much of this amount would have to be applied to that purpose.

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. M'DUFFIE, from the Select committee, on his resolution to amend the constitution, reported two joint resolutions, which were read the first and second time, committed, and ordered to be printed.

The first resolution proposes an amendment to the constitution, on the subject of the election of President and Vice President. The second resolution proposes a similar resolution, as regards the election of representatives to Congress.

Mr. LIVINGSTON offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report what progress has been made in erecting Light Houses, on the Dry Tortuges, and at or near Cape Florida; and that he also report, whether the security of the navigation of the Gulf Stream, between Elorida and the Bahama Banks, does not require the erection of light houses or beacons, or the placing of buoys or floating lights in some other places, on or near the coast of Florida.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to negotiate with the government of Great Britain for a cession of so much land on the Island of Afalo, at or near the Hole-in-the-Wall; and at such other places within the acknowledged dominion of that power, on the islands, keys, or shoals, of the Bahama Banks; as may be necessary for the erection and support of Light Houses, Beacons, Buoys, or Floating Lights, for the security of navigation, over and near the said Banks, and to be used solely for said purposes.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be directed to ascertain, and report to this House, whether the rocks called the Double-headed-shot-Keys, or any other of the rocks on desert islands, near the Bahama Banks, but separated therefrom by a deep channel, and on which the security of navigation of the Gulf of Florida requires that light houses or beacons should be placed, are within the dominion of any, and what foreign kingdom or state; or whether they are not now subject to be appropriated by the right of occupancy.

Mr. HERRICK offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Postmaster General be directed to lay before this House a statement of the extent of each post route in the United States, the nnmber of miles the mail is annually transported on each route, with the annual expense of transportation, under existing contracts, and the amount of postage which accrued on each route, after deducting the compensation of Postmasters, and incidental expenses for one year, not preceding the 1st of April last.

Ordered to lie one day on the table.

On motion of Mr. BRECK, it was

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to furnish this House with the amount of exports from the United States to Greece, Asia Minor, and Egypt, during the years 1820, 1821 and 1822; also, the amount of imports therefrom for the same period, distinguishing in separate columns the countries now under the control of the Turkish government, from those possessed by the Greeks in arms; also, the amount of duties paid on such imports into the Treasury of the United States.

Ordered to lie one day on the table.

TUESDAY, DEC. 23.—The resolutions submitted yesterday by Mr. LIVINGSTON, were taken up, and, on motion that the House agree to the same,

Mr. LIVINGSTON said a few words on the importance of the objects proposed in his resolutions. Although the surveys carrying on were not finished, nor could be brought to a close for some time, sufficient evidence could be laid before a committee of this House, to determine the policy of making the erections specified, at the points designated. He stated, that the extent of the losses sustained by shipwrecks, from a want of light-houses, or beacons, or buoys, was of itself sufficient to justify the measures of precaution provided for by the resolutions.

The resolutions were then agreed to.

Mr. MALLARY offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to lay before this House such information as he may possess (and which may be disclosed without injury to the public good,) relative to the determination of any sovereign or combination of sovereigns, to assist Spain in the subjugation of her late colonies on the American continent, and whether any government of Europe is disposed or determined to oppose any aid or assistance which such sovereign or combination of sovereigns may afford to Spain for the subjugation of her late colonies, above-mentioned.

On motion of Mr. PLUMER, of N. Hampshire, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law, for compelling the attendance of witnesses before commissioners named in commissions issued by the courts of the United States, for taking evidence in other districts of the United States than those where the Courts are held. And also into the expediency of establishing by law, a mode of taking evidence in equity cases, depending in the courts of the United States.

INTELLIGENCE.

FOREIGN.

From the New-York Evening Post, Dec. 19.

By the arrival of the ship London, Allen, we have received London papers of the 9th November, three days later than those which reached us by the Cortes. The most interesting part of their contents at the present moment is that which relates to the designs of the "Holy Alliance" against

SOUTH AMERICA,

and the part which Great Britain is likely to take in the event of the continental sovereigns determining on invading the new Republics. The latest accounts which had reached London from Paris, confirmed the intelligence received a fortnight before, that the Bourbons had resolved on the reduction of the former Spanish and Portuguese colonies, and that several vessels with troops had actually been ordered on that service. As to the course which Great Britain would, probably, take in this business, nothing positive seems to have transpired. Bell's Weekly Messenger (a paper which generally contains pertinent remarks on foreign politics) has the following observations on this subject:

"The main point of present importance, as regards foreign politics, is the question of South America; and whether it sufficiently affects the immediate interest of England so as to induce our Government to act decisively. Upon this head, we have no doubt whatever, that it is the purpose of our Ministry to remain at peace, unless the necessity for war shall be so urgent, as to make it imperative upon the prudence and honor of the country. We shall briefly state the measures which we believe will be pursued. The first of these will be, that England will not admit the discussion of the question in the Congress, that is to say, that her Minister will withdraw himself in the first instance and will enter a solemn protest against any common measure.—The grounds of this protest will be, that any aid to Spain for this purpose, will not be warranted by the Law of Nations, but will be equivalent to a confederacy for disturbing the state of possession of a third Powes; which Power, as to such confederates with Spain, is effectually, and in fact, independent. As regards Spain herself, the question may remain unsettled, and, therefore, open to her own prudence, so long as any possible chance of recovering her provinces may exist, and so long as such a time has not passed over as to constitute a species of political prescription. As regards Spain, therefore, we do not dispute her right to attempts to recover her American colonies in part, or in whole. But as respects third Powers, the Independence of these States is so strongly established *in fact*, and has been so long acted upon, that the question now is, whether the commercial interests of England, and of Europe generally, can allow a confederacy to put down a Power, which now exists *in fact*, and which notoriously possesses a sufficient degree of strength and establishment to exercise the functions of Independence.—Suppose that France should renew her claim to the island of Hayti, and construct a general confederacy of European Powers to assist in repossessing her. As regarded France itself, England would doubtless make no complaint. But would England be equally silent as against any confederate fleets employed in such an object? It will be urged that the question as to South America must proceed upon the same principle. The nearer and higher interests of Spain may justify any effort upon her part. But the confederates can have no such interest, and no such rights, as can prevail against the common interest of the civilzed world to remain at peace, and against the right of Colonies (as against third parties) to defend and maintain that independent establishment, which they have, in fact, accomplished. If the remonstrance shall fail of effect, the question then occurs,—shall we go to war in aid of the South Americans? To this we answer, that there is a kind of middle state between peace and war, to which we think, our government would immediately resort. We think, in a word, that a strong naval expedition, defensive and precautionary in its name, should be immediately sent to South America, and that it should assist them in money to a very great extent. We think, moreover, that the Powers of Europe, and France in particular, would scarcely venture their fleets in the face of such an armament on our part. We have no more to add at present on this subject. On the one hand, we deprecate war, unless in a case of very strong necessity. On the other, we should be sorry to see the principle of legitimacy, in its present extent, asserted by the confederated sovereigns in the New World."

SPAIN.

The Madrid papers of the 29th October represent the schism, which had taken place between the Duke d'Angouleme and Ferdinand, as so great that they would never again meet. The French troops were rapidly withdrawing from all parts of the Peninsula, and the supplies of French money to the Spanish treasury had ceased. But a fortnight was to remain at Madrid, where the French head-quarters were to be established, and a few of the fortresses on the frontiers, were to receive French garrisons, but they were to be wholly withdrawn from every other part of Spain. Private letters complain most bitterly of the arrogance and insulting conduct of the Monks and Friars, aided and supported by the "army of the Faith," and assert that no honorable or honest man can any longer reside in Spain. Every thing like trade, with the exception of that of the French smugglers, was at a stand, and the only money to be seen anywhere was that which the French were spending. These letters also communicate the important fact, that the Spanish troops in Andalusia, were to be clothed at the expense of France; that they were already receiving rations from the French magazines, and a sum of money daily to purchase tobacco and spirits; in short, Spain was entirely a province of France.

TURKEY.

Advices from Constantinople of the 27th September, induce the belief that another revolution had occurred in the Turkish capital. The Janissaries were in commotion, but no particulars had transpired.

From the New-York Statesman, of Dec. 18.

Daring Highway Robbery.—Last night between the hours of eight and nine o'clock on the road from New York to New Brunswick, Mr. Rufus Green Amory, of Boston, was stopped within one mile of the latter place, by two men of very genteel appearance, one about five feet eight or ten inches high of very fair complexion; the other of low stature and of a dark complexion. One of them presented a pistol at Mr. Amory, and demanded his money; they then took him about quarter of a mile off the turnpike road into the cedars, where they bound him to a tree, pulled the cap which he wore under his hat over his face, and then proceeded to rob him of his cash, consisting of $470, 200 of which were in 20 dollar bills of the bank of Worcester; his gold watch for which he paid 35 guineas, made by M'Cab or M'Nab of London, he is not certain which; his horse on which he rode, and part of his clothes. The passengers in the mail coach to whom he communicated the above, were fortunate enough to come up with his horse about two miles on this side of the place where the robbery was committed.

We are informed that the robbers had all the appearance of gentlemen—that after having committed the robbery, they particularly inquired the name of Mr. Amory, told him it was the first robbery they had ever committed, and they hoped hereafter to be able to refund the money; they then asked if the horse would carry double, and leaving Mr. A. three dollars, they mounted and rode probably ten miles before they set him adrift.

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A Lexington, (Ky.) paper contains a caution, by order of the Baptist Association, against a certain preacher, who uses the names M. Lintoc, M. Mendon, Mays, &c. and has been in the habit of imposing on the good people of the west. In addition to a most unprepossessing account of his person and address, he is unhesitatingly charged with stealing almost any article that falls in his way, and adding, by way of climax to his other anti-clerical characteristics, that of LYING extravagantly.

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BURGLARY.—A person said to be of a genteel appearance, has been arrested, and committed to prison at Alexandria (Vir.) charged with opening a desk in the house where he lodged, and robbing it of a sum of money.

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Captain Dallas has been appointed to the command of the United States ship John Adams, about sailing for Thompson's Island from Norfolk.

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A Good Example.—Mr. Isaac Macaulay of Philadelphia, has generously tendered one hundred pair of good drilling Pantaloons for the Greeks.

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A well informed person at Cadiz says, under date of Oct. 16th—"It is now placed beyond doubt that the Duke d'Angouleme gained over *Abisbal*, Morillo, Ballesteros and Villacampa, before he left France, by the instrumentality of Don Julian Sanchez."

Nat. Gaz.

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An eye-witness at the seige of Cadiz states that on the night of the bombardment (20th Sept.) *Arguelles*, the celebrated orator of the Cortes, was serving as an artilleryman, at one of the guns on the ramparts, greatly exposed to the enemy's fire, and that all the other Civilians were at posts of danger.

Id.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING. JANUARY 1, 1824

THE FAYETTEVILLE ACADEMY *will be opened on the first Monday in January.*

The English Male Department will be taught by Mr. HUSTED, *a graduate of Yale College, and who comes highly recommended by President* DAY *and the professors of that institution.*

WM. HAMILTON.

2t31.

☞*Since our last, two Steam Boats, and several Pole Boats, have arrived, (as will be seen below,) bringing large supplies of Dry Goods, Liverpool Salt, and Groceries.* SALT *has declined in price, and sells currently at* 90 *and* 95 *cents.* Molasses *has been sold as low* 29 *cents. Owing to the holydays, very little* Produce *has been brought to market, and we have no variation in prices to notice.*

The friends of Mr. Crawford, in our Legislature, have held a *caucus*, and generously relieved the people from the burden of selecting their candidates: whether their constituents will thank them for what they have done, or pay implicit deference to their nomination, the ides of August will determine. One thing is certain: the caucus was held by a *minority* of the General Assembly, for no more than *eighty* members, we are informed by a letter from Raleigh, attended it; and another thing is also pretty certain, that after all the vaunting of Mr. Crawford's strength in the Legislature, he is actually in the *minority*, as not more than half a dozen of his friends were absent from the caucus.

The *caucus ticket* is now promulgated; the *people's ticket* will be announced, as soon as the sentiments of the people, in the different districts, can be ascertained: the contest will therefore lie between the advocates of a *caucus* and the friends of the *people*. For the issue, we have no fears: the PEOPLE will triumph.

CAUCUS....Resolutions disapproving of a Congressional Caucus, have passed both Houses of the Legislature of Maryland, by large majorities. In the Senate, the vote was 9 to 2: and in the House of Delegates, 51 to 23. The Legislature of this State, in approving of a caucus nomination at Washington, we feel confident have not spoken the sentiments of the people; and the ballot-boxes, at the next election, will show, that a caucus nomination neither at Washington nor Raleigh, will be binding on the people of North-Carolina.

CAUSE OF THE GREEKS.

The students of Yale College, New-Haven, have contributed *five hundred dollars*, to aid the Greeks in their contest for liberty, and have transmitted the same to the treasurer of the Greek fund in New-York. The *Union Philosophical Society* of Dickinson College, Pa. have contributed *fifty dollars* to the same object. These contributions are honorable to the youth of our country, and we hope to see their example imitated throughout the Union. The students of our University, we are confident, are not uninterested spectators of the glorious struggle of the Greeks,—of the attempt which is now making, by that interesting people, to restore to the land of poetry and song, of genius and the arts, some portion, at least, of its ancient splendor,—and it would be gratifying to see them come forward and give some substantial evidence of the sympathy which they feel for the cause of liberty in Greece. Would it not be well to form committees in our several towns, to raise subscriptions for a *Greek Fund?* Those who are acquainted with the history of our revolutionary war, need not be told, that there were periods in that contest, when even a small donation of clothing, would have possessed immense value: and a contribution of clothing, arms and ammunition, at this time, or the means to procure them, may enable the Greeks to crush their infidel oppressors, and establish their independence. By contributing to the succor of the Greeks, we are aiding the cause of liberty, learning and religion: and can any freeman, can any christian, hesitate?

Murder of a Patriot.—The fate of RIEGO is no longer doubtful: he has been publicly murdered. This base deed is thus announced in the Madrid Gazette of November 6: "This day, at noon, the ordinary punishment of *hanging*, was inflicted on the person of Don Rafael del Riego." Thus has this gallant chief suffered like the meanest criminal, for doing his duty to his country, and to its king, who is a disgrace not only to Spain, but to human nature. Riego was not a traitor; for he held a commission from Ferdinand, and acted all along under his authority: his execution, therefore, cannot be justified on any ground. It was murder, rank, deliberate murder. But the name of RIEGO will be held in hallowed remembrance; while that of the "ruthless king," his murderer, will descend loaded with curses to posterity.

We will attend to the "call" of the Wilmington Recorder, when the editor of that paper shall show wherein we have "promulgated a scandal" concerning him. We are well acquainted with the facts connected with the solitary instance of the Recorder's support of a Convention; and if they will convict us of "scandal," we call upon the present editor of the Recorder to publish them. The explanation which he published, some few weeks ago, "won't do."

ARRIVED, SINCE OUR LAST,

Steam Boat *Henrietta*, with 133 bags Coffee, 131 sacks Salt, 6 hhds. Sugar, 27 hhds. Molasses, 131 boxes Raisins, 29 kegs Nails, 84 packages Dry Goods and Hard Ware; 1 keg Specie, Leather, Fish, Oysters, Cheese, and Riding Gigs, to H. Gorham, D. B. Crane & Co. J. Huske, M'Neill & Kirkland, J. M. Dobbin, A. Baily, Bank Cape Fear and C. Smith.

Boat *Waterloo*—3800 bushels Liverpool Salt, 13 tons Iron, 7 puncheons Rum, 50 bags Coffee, 50 pieces Cotton Bagging, 16 packages Dry Goods, Sugar, Molasses, Nails, Chains, Castings and Brandy, to D. Thompson, Cameron & Townes, E. Arnold, W. F. & B. Salter, H. G. Nelson and C. T. Haigh.

Steam Boat *North-Carolina*——25 crates Crockery, 1700 bars Iron, 71 bags Coffee, 4 boxes Specie, Sugar, Molasses, Tea, Cheese, Tin Plates, Limes and Oranges, to Wilkings & Co. C. & P. Mallett, E. Stedman, Hall & Johnson, U. S. Bank and J. M. Dobbin; 27 packages Shoes, to H. G. Nelson & Co.

Tow Boat *Commodore Perry*—2700 bush. Salt, to D. M'Fadgen, J. Baker and Cameron & Townes.

Tow Boat *Ark*—1000 bush. Salt, to Hall & Johnson and Jordan Howell.

Flats *Old Warwick*, and *Providence*, with 12 hhds. Sugar, 25 hhds. Molasses, 34 bags of Coffee, 50 casks Stone Lime, 30 barrels of Irish potatoes, 10 tons Iron, 132 pieces Cotton Bagging, 750 bush. Liverpool Salt, Nails, Paints, Cotton and Wool Cards, to J. F. & J. Lippitt, C. T. Haigh, J. Huske, Wilkings & Co. and Hall & Johnson.

Boat *Ann*, Salt, Share Moulds, Hoop and Sheet Iron, Nails, Mackarel, Coffee and Molasses, to C. P. & S. W. Tillinghast, O. P. Stark, and P. J. Tillinghast.

The following is the freight taken down by the Steam Boats last week:—632 barrels of Flour, 285 casks of Flax Seed, 200 bales of Cotton. 55 hhds. and 70 kegs of Tobacco. No reports have been made of the other Boats.

From the Raleigh Star, December 26.

CAUCUS.

On Wednesday night last a meeting of the friends of Mr. Crawford in our Legislature was held in the Senate Chamber, for the purpose of relieving the people from the trouble of starting an electoral ticket to vote for President and Vice-President of the United States. This meeting was called by written notices, stuck up at the doors of the two Chambers, inviting the *friends of Mr. Crawford* to meet. We have not yet ascertained the precise number of those who attended; some accounts stating the number to be about 70, and others 80 or 85. The whole number of Members of Assembly, is 196.

We consider this meeting as the fairest test of Mr. Crawford's popularity in our Legislature that has yet been given; and, if it be true, as we have every reason to believe it is, that there were not more than 70 or 80 odd who attended, there remains but little doubt of his being in the minority.

The Caucus was organized by placing Col. Wellborn, of Wilkes, in the Chair, and appointing Mr. Robert A. Jones, of Halifax, Secretary; when the following ticket was formed:

John Paxton, of Rutherford.
Meshack Franklin, of Surry.
Robert Williamson, of Lincoln.
James Legrand, of Montgomery.
Abraham Phillips, of Rockingham.
Alexander Gray, of Randolph.
Benj. H. Covington, of Richmond.
Thomas Ruffin, of Orange.
Henry Seawell, of Wake.
Jno Hall, of Warren.
Geo. Outlaw, sen'r, of Bertie.
Charles E. Johnson, of Chowan.
Thomas W. Blackledge, of Beaufort.
John Owen, of Bladen.
Wm. Blackledge, sen'r, of Lenoir.

Messrs. Jos. Wilson, Joseph J. Daniel, Bartlett Yancey, Robert Strange, James Graham, James W. Clark, and Wm. Ruffin, were appointed a corresponding committee to notify the above mentioned gentlemen of their election by the Caucus. In case any gentleman declines serving as an elector, the committee is authorised to fill the vacancy.

The CAUCUS TICKET being thus made out, we hope that the PEOPLE, in their respective districts, will begin to turn their attention to the subject. The members of the Legislature, opposed to the pretensions of Mr. Crawford, we understand, do not conceive it proper for *them* to dictate a Ticket to the *people:* they believe, inasmuch as the Constitution gives the right to the people, that they ought to be permitted to exercise it, without the interference of a Caucus. Of course, there will be no other Caucus held here this session.

Anxious, however, to learn what names are talked of for the PEOPLE'S TICKET, we have taken some pains to be informed. We learn from several of the Members, and from letters received by them, that it is now pretty well understood who will compose such a Ticket. It is probable, therefore, that, in a few weeks, we shall be enabled to give their names.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER OF TUESDAY.

SENATE.....*Thursday, December 25.*

Mr. Speight presented the following Resolution:

WHEREAS, there is a contract now existing between the Board of Internal Improvement on behalf of the State of North-Carolina on one part, and Hamilton Fulton Esq. Civil Engineer, on the other part: And whereas it is the opinion of this General Assembly that the sums hitherto advanced by the state to the said Hamilton Fulton as well for salary, as contingent expenses, are oppressive and unjust:

Resolved, therefore, that the said Hamilton Fulton be allowed a sum per annum, not exceeding two thousand five hundred dollars including his contingent expenses.

Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Caldcleugh presented a bill to establish a Superior Court of Law and Equity in the county of Davidson.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 26.—Mr. Cameron from the Committee on Internal Improvements, to whom was referred the bill to appoint commissioners to superintend the building of two Bridges on the great stage road in the counties of Wilkes and Ashe, reported the same recommending to strike out the whole except the words "a bill," and to adopt the one by him submitted. The same was agreed to and read the second time.

On motion of Mr. Forney, the bill concerning the Cape-Fear Navigation Company, and the resolution relative to the Engineer, were made the order of the day for to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Hawkins, "the bill creating a permanent fund for Internal Improvement, and to consolidate the several acts of Assembly creating funds for that purpose," was indefinitely postponed by a vote of 54 to 2.

SATURDAY, DEC. 27.—Mr. Williams from the select Committee to whom was referred the bill to amend the Inspection Laws of this state and for other purposes, reported the said bill without amendment, which on motion, was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Bryan from the Committee on the Criminal Law, who were instructed to enquire into the expediency of establishing a Penitentiary, &c. made a detailed report on the subject, stating that they are not prepared to say, that it is expedient, at this time, to introduce this fundamental change into the Criminal Code. On motion the committee were discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

Mr. Martin from the committee on Criminal Law, to whom was referred the bill to regulate the time of holding the Superior Courts of Law and Equity in the 5th Judicial Circuit, reported the said bill with an amendment to strike out the 2d section, which was not agreed to, and the bill was passed to its third reading.

On motion of Mr. Wellborn, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole (Mr. Seawell in the chair) on the bill concerning the Cape Fear Navigation Company—and after some time spent therein the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, DEC. 26.—The House resumed the consideration of the resolution directing the discharge of the Civil Engineer after the first day of July ensuing, which after considerable debate, was amended on motion of Mr. Williamson of Person, so as to discharge the Engineer after the 1st day of January, 1825, instead of July, 1824. With this amendment the Resolution passed, Yeas 68, Nays 60.

SATURDAY, DEC. 27.—The bill to raise a fund to liquidate the debt due the State Bank of North-Carolina, was read the second time and the title amended so as to read "A bill to authorise the issuing of Treasury Notes."

Mr. Blackledge from the balloting committee for members of the Board of Internal Improvements, reported that Duncan Cameron, Durant Hatch, Montfort Stokes, Jno. D. Hawkins, Thomas Turner and John Owen, were duly elected.

The bill to amend an act passed in 1806, for the more convenient administration of justice, was read the second time. Mr. Alston moved for its indefinite postponement, which was negatived, 61 to 57.

GENERAL MORALES.

There appears to be some truth in the report that this general, in violation of his pledge not to serve against the patriots of Colombia, was actually collecting a force at Havana to attack that Republic. A letter from St. Jago, Cuba, Oct. 15th, published in the Jamaica papers, mentions the arrival there in two vessels from Havana of $47,000 for Morales, and that 4000 troops had reached Principe on their way to St. Jago. After the numerous examples of perfidy shown by his master Ferdinand, and the known want of good faith in this general, it cannot be a matter of surprise that he should disregard the capitulation he entered into with the Colombians, and carry the scourge of war again into their territory. It would have indeed, been an extraordinary circumstance, if he had neglected the first opportunity that offered of following up the unprincipled career which he has all along pursued.—*Evening Post.*

One thousand copies of Lord Byron's *Cain, A Mystery*, were left upon the hands of the printer, a Mr. Johnson, who lately declared before one of the London Magistrates, that he could not sell them even for *waste paper.*—*Nat. Gaz.*

MARRIED,

On Thursday, the 25th ult. at his residence in this county, by the Rev. Bond English, Capt. Wm. Lord, to Miss Anne Branch.

On the same evening, by the Rev. Bond English, James A. Byrne, Esq. to Miss Jane Miller, daughter of the Rev. F. Miller, all of Bladen county.

In Brunswick county, on Saturday, the 13th ult. by the Rev. Jesse Jinnett, the Rev. Samuel N. Richardson, of Bladen county, to Mrs. Lucy Anne Moore.

In Orange county, Mr. George M'Neill, merchant of this town, to Mrs. Dillard, of Caswell county.

In Robeson county, on the 23d ult. Mr. Daniel McKinnon, to Miss Flora McKinnon.

At Durham's Creek, Beaufort county, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. R. S. Mason, Mr. Thomas Jefferson Pasteur, of Craven county, to Miss Caroline Crawfurd, of the former place.

DIED,

In this town, on Thursday last, of consumption, Mrs. Mary Vann, aged 70.

In Chatham county, on the 14th ultimo, Mr. James McLeran, merchant, of this town, aged 26. His remains were brought to this place on the Thursday following, for interment.

In Moore county, a few days since, Col. Roderick Murchison, about 30 years of age.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION.

At a meeting of citizens of Jefferson county, Ohio, held at the Court House in Steubenville, on the 2d inst. it was resolved that the HON. DE WITT CLINTON be recommended to the people of Ohio and the U. States, for the next President, and GEN. JACKSON, for Vice President.

Col. Smith, of this county, killed, a few days since, a PIG, which weighed, when dressed, 287 pounds. The pig was about 17 months old.—[COMMUNICATED.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, N. C.

FROM THE CAPE-FEAR RECORDER, DEC. 27.

ARRIVED,

Brig May Flower, Snow, from Boston, to James A. Berry & Co.

Brig Ann, Kimberly, from Nevis, to E. Dickinson.

Br. Brig General Brock, Whitlow, from Liverpool, to Robert W. Brown.

Schr. William Dawson, Milliken, from St. Thomas, to A. Taylor

Schr. Cornelia, Davis, from Boston, to Elijah Dickinson.

Schr. Catharine, Bradley, from Martinique, to Samuel Rowland.

Br. schr. Chart, M'Dougall, from Kingston, (Ja.) to Elijah Dickinson.

Sloop Oliver Wolcott, Latham, from Charleston.

Since the Recorder of last Saturday.

Sloop Cashier, from New-York.

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly,

BY A COMMITTEE OF MERCHANTS.

MERCHANDISE.		Quan'ty rated.	From D. C.	To D. C
Beef, Fresh in Market	-	lb.	3	4
Beef, Northern	-	bbl.	7 50	8 00
BRANDY, Cogniac,	-	gallon.	1 25	1 50
Apple, in dem'd	-	do	43	45
Peach,	-	do.	45	50
Bacon,	-	lb.	9	10
Beeswax,	-	do.	30	31
Butter,	-	do	12	15
Bagging (abundant)	-	yard,	22	28
Coffee, Prime Green,	-	lb.	26	27
2d & 3d qual.	-	do	23	24
Candles, Mould,	-	do	12½	13
Spermaceti,	-	do		34
Cotton,	-	do	12½	13
Corn,	-	bushel	35	40
Copperas	-	lb.	3½	4
Flax	-	do	15	18
Flaxseed, Rough,	-	bushel	85	90
Flour, Fine,	-	barrel.	5	5½
Superfine,	-	do		
Fish, Herrings	-	do	5 00	6 00
Mullet	-	do	6 00	
Feathers	-	lb.	35	37½
Gin, Holland,	-	gallon,	90	1 25
Country,	-	do	43	45
Ginger	-	lb.	6	10
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10	-	50 feet	4 00	5 00
10 by 12	-	do	5 00	6 00
Bottles	-	groce	11	12
Hides, Buenos Ayres,	-	lb.		
West India,	-	do		
Iron,	-	100 lb.	4 00	5 00
Indigo, Bengal	-	lb.	3 00	3 25
Flotant	-	do	3 00	
Lime,	-	cask,	2 50	3 00
Lard	-	lb.	8	10
Leather, Skirting	-	do	28	30
Sole	-	do		28
Bridle	-	side	2 25	2 75
Lead, Bar	-	lb.	8½	9
Logwood	-	100 lb.	3 00	4 00
Molasses,	-	gallon,	30	32
Nutmegs	-	lb.	2 00	2 50
Nails, Cut, Assorted	-	do	8	
Wrought	-	do		
Nankeens, Blue	-	piece,	1 40	
Yellow	-	do	60	65
Shingles	-	1000	1 50	2 00
Oats,	-	bush	30	35
Oil, Curriers	-	barrel.	23 00	25 00
Linseed	-	gallon.	85	1 00
Pork	-	barrel.	11 00	13 00
Porter London,	-	dozen,	3 50	
Philadelphia,	-	do	2 50	3 00
Pepper,	-	lb.	24	25
Pimento,	-	do	25	26
Plaster Paris,	-	ton	7 50	10 00
Powder, Duponts,	-	Keg,	8 00	
Others,	-	do	5	7 50
Paints, White Lead	-	do	3 50	4 00
Spanish Brown	-	do	2 00	2 80
Yellow Ochre	-	do	2 50	
Rum, Jamaica,	-	gallon,	80	1 00
Wind. Island.	-	do	70	80
New-England,	-	do	40	45
Rice,	-	100 lb.	3 50	4 00
Raisins	-	box,	3 00	4 00
Rags	-	lb.	2	6
Shot,	-	Bag,	2 75	3
Sugar, Mus. Prime,	-	100 lb.	10 00	10 50
Common,	-	do	8 50	9 50
Loaf,	-	lb.	18	20
Salt, Liverpool,	-	bush.	90	95
Turks Island,	-	do	85	90
St. Ubes, &c.	-	do		
Salts, Epsom	-	lb.	25	30
Glauber	-	do	7½	
Steel, American	-	do	8	9
E. Blistered	-	do	16	18
German	-	do	17	18
Salt-Petre	-	do	12½	20
Tallow,	-	do	6	7
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	-	do	1 65	2 00
Hyson,	-	do	1 20	1 25
Tobacco, Leaf,	-	100 lb.	3 00	3 50
Manufactured,	-	do	5 00	20
Tin, ½ x	-	box	16 00	17 50
Verdigris	-	lb.	65	
Wheat,	-	bush.	85	90
Whiskey,	-	gallon,	37½	40
Wine, Madeira, L. P.	-	do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira,	-	do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe,	-	do	1 25	1 50
Port,	-	do	2 00	3 25
Malaga	-	do	80	

Hillsborough Academy.

FOR the very extensive patronage with which this school has been favored, the subscriber is sincerely grateful. He will still continue to labor faithfully in the instruction of those who may be committed to his care.

The exercises will be resumed on the first Monday in January. JOHN ROGERS, *Principal.*

4t34

FARMER'S HOTEL.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends, and the public generally, that he has taken that well known Establishment, situated on the North East Corner of the Public Square, and recently occupied by Mr. W. F. Smith as a House of Entertainment, where nothing in his power shall be wanting to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their company. His stables are well supplied with the best of provender, and attended by faithful servants. E. LOVE.

Wadesborough, Anson County, 19th December, 1823. 4t33.

Classical School.

THE subscriber having removed to the City of Raleigh, would take under his charge from eight to ten young gentlemen, for instruction in the Latin and Greek Languages, and in the Elementary Branches of the Mathematics. His wish is, to receive that number in his family as boarders, that their moral and religious deportment and improvement, may be as carefully attended to, as their literary acquirements.

The accommodation provided for them will be liberal and genteel, and the regulations of the school such, as to meet the important purposes of advancement in science.

For the accommodation of the inhabitants of the City, from six to eight day scholars will be taken, but the whole number taken under charge, will be limited to eighteen.

The course of study will be directed on a principle different from the modern mode of tuition, and calculated to make the students sound and thoroughly grounded classical scholars. The school will commence on the first Monday in January next; and there will be two vacations in the year, corresponding in time and duration with those at the University of the state.

The price of board and tuition will be $100 per session, paid in advance, which will include every expense but that of books and paper. The price of tuition alone, will be $30 per session, likewise paid in advance.

The subscriber is happy in having it in his power to say, that his plan has the sanction of the Rt. Rev. the Bishop of the Diocess, and the promise of his co-operation, in whatever may render his services really profitable to those entrusted to his care.

GEO W. FREEMAN.

Raleigh, Dec. 20, 1823.

In giving the sanction of my approval to Mr. Freeman personally; and to the plan of tuition proposed to be pursued by him, I am happy to present to the Episcopal families of this Diocess, the opportunity of putting a portion of their youth, under the immediate care of a gentleman fully competent to what he undertakes; who in a few months will be in Holy Orders—and engaged both by duty and interest to the most earnest endeavors to instil into the minds of those under his care, not only the principles of sound science, but those sound and long-tried principles which are the safeguard, of pure and undefiled religion. In this pursuit, it will be my pleasure to render him every assistance compatible with my other duties. JOHN D. RAVENSCROFT.

Raleigh, Dec. 20, 1823. 3t33

To Rent.

THE House now occupied as a store and dwelling, by Mrs. M. Shackelford. For terms, apply to JOHN McK. STRONG.

Fayetteville, Dec. 31. 1823.—3t31

For Sale,

20 hhds. Sugar
13 chests Imperial and Hyson Tea
50 pieces superior Cotton Bagging
38 coils Rope
20 bags Shot
30 bags Coffee
15 bbls. prime Sugar.

WANTED,

United States' Bank Stock, South Carolina and Georgia Notes.

BILLS on New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and United States' Bank Notes, for sale, in sums to suit purchasers.

O. P. STARK,

December 20. 1823.—3t32. *Hay street.*

For Sale,

Forty bags of Coffee
Two hhds. brown Sugar
Seventy kegs white Lead, ground in oil
Ten tons bar Iron
Fifty pieces 42 inch Cotton Bagging
Ten coils Bale Rope—Bagging and Seine Twine
Ten pieces Osnaburgs
Six quarter casks sweet Malaga Wine
Three half pipes Teneriffe do.
Two qr. casks Madeira do.
One pipe French Brandy
Two casks London Porter
Twenty boxes, one doz. each, Northern Cider
Twenty hhds. retailing Molasses
Two barrels Tanner's Oil
Thirty barrels Mackarel
Six barrels green Copperas
Twelve kegs cut Nails
One hundred and fifty empty Bags
One ton Chalk
Six bags of Pepper
Twenty bags of Shot
Five pieces of Carpeting. Also, a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery.

JNO. HUSKE.

December 24, 1823.—4t33.

J. F. & John Lippitt,

OFFER FOR SALE,

One thousand bushels Liverpool Salt
Prime Muscovado Sugar, in hhds. and bbls.
Twenty bags St. Domingo Coffee
Twenty hhds. Guadaloupe Molasses
Bags Pepper, Alspice and Ginger
Kegs cut Nails and Brads, assorted
Sweedes Iron, assorted—German and blistered Steel
Hoop and sheet Iron
Twenty boxes cotton and wool Cards
Kegs white Lead and Spanish Brown, in oil
Bengal Indigo, first and second qualities
Kegs Madder, Copperas, Saltpetre and Glauber Salts
An assortment of Paints and Dye Stuffs.

December 24. 1823.—3t32.

Coffee, Nails, &c.

17 bags Porto Rico Coffee
30 do. St. Domingo do.
10 hhds. prime retailing Molasses
29 kegs cut Nails
10 boxes fresh Muscatel Raisins
20 ditto bloom do.
5 bags Pimento
2 kegs bar Lead; just received and for sale by

C. T. HAIGH.

December 24, 1823.—30tf.

MORE NEW

Boots and Shoes.

THE subscriber has recently received from New-York, a choice selection of BOOTS and SHOES. He also continues to manufacture Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, in the most fashionable style, and of the best quality. The above will be sold at the lowest price. BM. BEACH.

WANTED,

A LAD, from the country, about 15 or 16 years of age, as an apprentice to the above business.

December 25, 1823.—30*

CAROLINA HOTEL.

On Market Street, West of the Public Square,

AND OPPOSITE TO MR. ANDERSON'S.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken that well known establishment formerly occupied by Major John Jennings as a public house, where nothing in his power shall be wanting to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with a call. He will take Boarders by the week, month, or year, on moderate terms. W. F. SMITH.

Cheraw, S. C. 26th Nov. 1823.—4t31.

*** His Stables are well supplied with good Provender and attended by faithful ostlers.

POETRY.

No loose or wanton, though a wand'ring Muse.

ELEGIAC STANZAS.

Written by an Officer long resident in India, on his return to England.

[FROM THE LONDON MAGAZINE.]

I came, but they had pass'd away,—
The fair in form, the pure in mind,—
And like a stricken deer I stray,
Where all are strange and none are kind;
Kind to the worn, the wearied soul,
That pants, that struggles for repose:
O that my steps had reach'd the goal
Where earthly sighs and sorrows close.

Years have past o'er me like a dream,
That leaves no trace on memory's page:
I look around me and I seem
Some relic of a former age.
Alone as in a stranger clime,
Where stranger voices mock my ear;
I mark the lagging course of time,
Without a wish,—a hope—a fear!

Yet I had hopes,—and they have fled;
And I had fears were all too true:
My wishes too!—but they are dead,
And what have I with life to do?
'Tis but to wear a weary load,
I may not, dare not, cast away;
To sigh for one small still abode,
Where I may sleep as sweet as they,—

As they, the loveliest of their race,
Whose grassy tombs my sorrows steep;
Whose worth my soul delights to trace,—
Whose very loss 'tis sweet to weep;
To weep beneath the silent moon;
With none to chide, to hear, to see:
Life can bestow no dearer boon
On one whom death disdains to free.

I leave the world that knows me not,
To hold communion with the dead;
And fancy consecrates the spot
Where fancy's softest dreams are shed.
I see each shade, all silvery white,
I hear each spirit's melting sigh,
I turn to clasp those forms of light,
And the pale morning chills my eye.

But soon the last dim morn shall rise,
The lamp of life burns feebly now,—
When stranger hands shall close my eyes,
And smooth my cold and dewy brow.
Unknown I lived,—so let me die;
Nor stone, nor monumental cross,
Tell where his nameless ashes lie,
Who sigh'd for gold and found it dross.

HISTORICAL.

FROM THE NEW-YORK AMERICAN.

We are indebted to a friend for an account selected from a foreign journal, and which appears to be chiefly compiled from the gorgeous narrative of Gibbon, of the subjugation of Constantinople by the ferocious Mahomet. It will, at this moment, have double interest in the eyes of our readers; for the spirit of barbarian intolerance, and ignorant and licentious despotism, which overthrew this citadel of christendom, is now again at work to extinguish all that remains of the Greek name and nation. The despairing appeal of the last of the Cæsars through his favorite Phranza, may now be repeated by the Greeks, and, we hope, with happier results—"Fly," said the despairing monarch, "to the warlike nations that profess our religion—and if these ties have no influence, make them sensible of the danger which each runs after our country is no more."—Not indeed that the crescent can now fill its orb, and obtain sway over christendom—but despotism and ignorance, and intellectual darkness, not less hateful than those of Mahommedan rule, threaten to overshadow Europe. In Greece, the battle of Freedom may yet be fought—may yet be won—and, from its golden isles and fertile promontories, and valour-breathing mountains, may again go forth the victorious shouts of freedom and christianity.

—

Conquest of Constantinople, in the year 1453.

The venerable, but decayed throne of Constantine the Great, was now occupied by Constantine XI. Fate seemed to have selected him among the number of insignificant or abominable Emperors who had before disgraced that throne, to let it perish with glory.

What reflecting mind can hear without sympathy the overthrow of a great empire, which had for ages filled history with its deeds, and, as it were, directed the destinies of nations?

Old Rome had a thousand years before fallen a prey to hordes of northern barbarians; but its name and majesty had been transplanted from the banks of the Tiber to the Thracian Bosphorus; from hence the unworthy successors of the Cæsars governed the most beautiful regions of three quarters of the globe.

But as nothing is permanent, so also this new Rome was destined to experience a gradual, but inevitable decay. The frontiers of the empire, once bounded by the Don, the Euphrates, and the Nile, were at this time almost limited by the gates of the city. This gradual decay was the effect of the degeneracy of the people, as well as of their princes. The migratory hordes of northern barbarians, the fanatic Arabians, and lastly, the ferocious Osman Turks, had inflicted successive wounds, which were not to be healed again. Such is the destiny of nature, that trees, men, or empires, must have their days of youth, manhood, and decay. Constantine was well aware that the decayed trunk, which, by weathering the storms of ages, had already lost its noblest branches, could not be renewed. All therefore he could hope for, was, to ward off the impending axe as long as possible.

The wise Mannel, Constantine's father, had often repeated these maxims.—Our day of glory is past—we must think no more of playing the hero; like the reduced head of a family, we must guard the remnants of our former affluence.

True to this lesson, the high-minded Constantine had parted with his last provinces to his ambitious brothers, lest civil wars should give the finishing blow to the already tottering empire. He had reserved to himself only the city of Constantinople, and its immediate environs; and by a formal and humble embassy, had solicited the acknowledgment of the proud Sultan Amurath. But how precarious is the existence of any state, if divided by civil discord, or unable to uphold and defend itself, thus depending on the will of the most powerful.

Constantine did not conceal from himself his danger; foreseeing, like an experienced navigator, the storm which threatens destruction to his frail bark, he, on his accession to the throne, had a perfect presentiment of the dangers which surrounded him, and the pageantry, the shouts and acclamations of his people, could not dispel the gloom, or care-denoting wrinkles of his brow.

After the return of his favorite Phranza from a successful mission to Georgia, where he had solicited for his emperor the hand of its fair princess, he could suppress his grief no longer. He availed himself of the first moments when alone with his favorite, to open his sentiments to him.

"In sending you to Georgia," he said, "I have given way to the wishes of my people rather than to the dictates of my own judgment. As it is, our destiny will not permit us to prepare for nuptial rejoicings; ere long these walls will echo to the thunders of war, instead of marriage songs. My short sighted people rejoice at the death of Amurath—the terrible Amurath! Well might they call him terrible—but Amurath was just; and moreover seeking repose rather than new glory in arms. The young Lion, his successor, will he remain inactive? will he not wish to see his own deeds recorded? What feeble barriers will the sense of justice or humanity oppose to his known and boundless ambition? Depart then Phranza to the warlike nations who profess our religion, and if those ties have no influence over them, make them sensible of the danger which each runs, after Constantinople is no more—if united we may still be safe."

At Adrianople, the young monarch soon gave proofs of what he intended to become. His first act was to dismiss all unnecessary peagantry and pomp, solely occupying himself with forming his warriors. The name of this young monarch was Mahomed the second, a terror of the times, as he himself was the scourge of nations. His real character of ferocity did not long remain doubtful; he murdered his younger brothers lest they should become his rivals. On hearing that his Pachas accused him of becoming effeminate, in consequence of his attachment to a beautiful female, he called them before him, and to convince them that their opinion of him was erroneous, he, before their eyes, sacrificed his favorite with his own hand. On another occasion, his pages had pilfered a melon intended for the monarch's table, and neither of them was willing to confess the petty theft. He ordered instantly that in order to ascertain the perpetrator, all the pages, about twelve in number, should successively be cut open alive, that by the contents of their stomach the theft might be discovered.

If, for the sake of humanity, we are disposed to believe such accounts exaggerated, they prove at least that his cotemporaries thought him capable of such cruelty: indeed Mahomed himself rather gloried in similar acts of ferocity.

The ambassadors from Constantinople were received by Mahomed with apparent cordiality, and while he was secretly preparing for the attack, assurances the most strong of peace and friendship were daily repeated. Thus, to gain his ends, the proudest and most ungovernable of men would stoop to the meanest hypocrisy. As soon as he was prepared, he laid the mask aside; he captured one province or town after another, and commenced building a strong castle on the straights opposite Constantinople. Constantine resolved to draw the sword, but was overruled by his pusillanimous nobles, who forced him to negotiate. Concessions, however, are not apt to disarm the powerful. Mahomed was for war: after unsuccessful negotiations, Constantine therefore had to choose either to resign his crown and to become the voluntary slave of his opponent, or to die sword in hand with honor. To provoke hostilities every indignity was offered by the Turks; for a long time they were borne with resignation, until in an unhappy fray, in which the Mahometans were the aggressors on some villagers, some of their tribe were killed.

Mahomed, as if he had been the offended party, sent a strong force to attack and burn the Greek village, and to kill every inhabitant. The gates of Constantinople were closed, and no doubt remained that its only safety consisted in defending itself—if unanimous, they might still have held out until relieved by foreign aid. In vain did Constantine exhort them, and set the example, in person, of patriotism; the rich preferred hoarding their treasures to become the plunder of barbarians, and refused sacrificing a part for the necessities of the state. The priests, who, from necessity, had also been taxed, called it sacrilege, and alienated from the emperor the affections of his people; and afforded pretexts to the pusillanimous for refusing to take up arms.

Thus in a large city, containing more than an hundred thousand inhabitants, only 4970 could be found willing to enter the lists for the defence of their city. When Phranza presented his pitiful list to his master, he replied, "despair not, my faithful friend, we have strict justice on our side—the valiant Justiniani has just arrived at the head of 2,000 picked men, the flower of youth and determined to conquer or die with us."

Thus, in terrible suspense, some lingering weeks were passed, as Mahomed was waiting for the approaching spring to facilitate his attack. But his impatience could not bear long delays; once, on the second hour after midnight, he sent for his first Vizier, who approached him with consternation and fear.

See! said Mahomed to him, the torture of my impatience—for three nights these eyes have experienced no rest When shall I be master of those Cæsars?—Sir, replied the Vizier, God will grant the prayer of the great prophet, and deliver the infidels into your hands; command me and your other slaves, and our blood shall flow freely for you.

Well said, replied Mahomed, assemble instantly my troops around the walls of the city, announce to them that the wealth of the Romans as well as their persons, shall be their reward, but that my wrath will destroy like lightning that dastard who dares to fly from danger.

One hundred thousand warriors of every denomination were already approaching, and every hour swelled their numbers. Constantinople, surrounded on two sides by water, and on the third rendered impregnable by art, had repeatedly withstood the attacks of the most warlike nations. But the late invention of gunpowder, of which Mahomed was one of the first to avail himself, rendered these defences insufficient.

The short-sighted princes of Europe remained deaf to the entreaties of Phranza, some refused their aid from fear, others from motives of jealousy, and Constantinople was left to fight single handed the unequal contest. Ten thousand men was all that Constantine could oppose to his enemy.

The watchful Constantine was not taken by surprise—he was aware of the enemy's movement. Before day he called his friends and the bravest of the nation around him and endeavored to inspire them with heroism and contempt of death. They sacredly bound themselves to each other not to survive the disgrace of their country, and to die the death worthy the name of Romans.

After this Constantine proceeded to the temple of St. Sophia to receive the sacrament, according to the religious custom of the times. From thence he flew to the ramparts, to fulfil the double duty of commander and private soldier. The unequal contest began—the slaughter was immense—and the neighboring sea ran red with the blood flowing into it. But what cared Mahomed for the numbers of the slain? When he thought the quantity sufficient, he ordered them to be thrown into the ditch—thus forming a bridge for others to assault the walls. Already had this assault lasted two hours—new and fresh troops succeeded each other incessantly—yet not one point occupied by the Greeks had so far given way, but, tired with incessant slaughter, their strength became exhausted. Aware of this, Mahomed brought up his reserve, his terrible Janissaries—they, too, were repulsed, and, with equal fury, renewed the attack. At this decisive moment, the brave and experienced Justiniani was wounded with an arrow; this man who, on many previous occasions, had braved death in all its forms, was now overcome by the pain of his wound—in agony he quitted his post, and was immediately followed by others—disorder increased and Constantinople was lost. Overpowered on the ramparts, the Greeks fled to the second entrenchments.

Already was the crescent waving on the towers of Constantinople, and the triumphant shouts of Allah convinced Constantine that all was lost—still he continued fighting, surrounded by a few hundred who were determined to share his fate. He laid aside every distinction that he might not be known by the enemy; thus he fell, nor did one of his followers survive—his body was covered with heaps of dead, nor could one of his enemies boast that he had slain him.

The horrors which now succeeded are such as make humanity shudder:—The frightened inhabitants had quitted their homes, and like flocks of sheep fled into the temples for safety—but in vain! they were butchered clinging to the altars—happy they who fell under the blade of the scimetar, for those that escaped the sword were tortured to death or enslaved.

Mahomed had reserved to himself the houses, and given up the inhabitants and their treasures to his soldiery. The works of art, collected for ages, were either wantonly destroyed, or carried to the Turkish camp. The miserable Greeks, without the distinction of age or rank, or regard to the ties of blood, were sold as the property of him who happened to be the captor, and dragged into slavery. Bound together by cords or chains, like beasts, the delicate virgin, and the galley slave, linked indiscriminately, one to the other, regardless of the physical strength, they were marched to distant countries:—if their strength failed, the lash of the whip was resorted to, or if nature was exhausted, they were despatched by the sword, or maimed and left to perish on the road. The frantic soldiery were still committing every kind of excess, when Mahomed entered on horseback, in triumph, preceded by a herald, promising amnesty and pardon to the remaining Greeks, and followed by his emirs and pachas. His look was ferocious: he was armed with a massive iron club, with which he destroyed the beautiful statues, master-pieces of art, that adorned the public places, or entrances of palaces, mistaking, or pretending to mistake them for Christian idols.

Occasionally he would halt, not being able to refuse admiration of the temples and palaces which his Ottomans had conquered, but could not construct. Among them, the temple of St. Sophia, that monument of the great Justinian, excited his astonishment, and at his command it was transformed from a cathedral of Christian worship, into the first mosque of the new realm. The palaces he gave, according to his caprice, as a reward for valour, or for the basest flattery of his favourite slaves; hitherto the seat of the muses and graces, they now became the abodes of iguorance and domestic tyranny.

What more shall we say of Mahomed? His lust of conquest or blood could never be satiated. When irritated, he burst into fits of rage; and to gratify them, had numbers of unfortunate Greeks, who had been pardoned, slaughtered in his presence, or even despatched them with his own hand.

Two empires, twelve kingdoms, two thousand towns, fell beneath his conquering sword. To the terror of Christians, he was on his march to Rome, and had already taken the impregnable Otranto, when unsparing death cut short his career. This was the signal for rejoicing for all nations.

Historians have recorded his name with blood, and like Timour, Zengis Zhan, and Attila, have held him up to the execration of succeeding ages. We might, perhaps, without impropriety, add names of more modern conquerors.

UNION OF A DIVIDED PALATE.

In the first volume of "The Transactions of the Associated Apothecaries and Surgeon Apothecaries," just published, is an account of a successful operation for the union of a congenital division of the palate, which is new in the annals of surgery in this country. The surgeon was Mr. Alcock, and the person operated upon was a young man about 22 years of age, whose palate had been cleft from his birth. The extent of the aperture was the whole length of the soft palate and the uvula, with a retraction of about five-eighths of an inch, exposing to view, when the mouth was opened, the inside of the posterior parts of the nostrils. The principle on which the operation was performed, was the same as that for hare lip—viz. by removing the extreme edges, and bringing the wounded parts into accurate contact; but, as may be easily imagined from the nature of the case, the mechanical difficulties made a variety of precautions necessary. It was found impracticable to effect the union of all the divided parts at one time, and the whole union was finally effected after five operations. Mr. Alcock considers the scissors with extremely thin edges, as recommended for surgical purposes by Dr. Wollaston, to be the best instrument for the removal of the inner edges. In the first four stages of the operation, the edges were brought together by sutures, in the latter by pins. The voice of the patient before the operation, was strikingly nasal, and his articulation so indistinct that he had contemplated giving up an advantageous situation, in which he was required to converse with strangers. After the operation, his utterance, when careful, was perfectly distinct, and free from any obvious peculiarity. Mr. Alcock observes, that in cases of cleft palate, the first, or principal cause of indistinctness of utterance is the physical defect which admits the air too freely into the nostrils, and that defect is removed by union of the palate; but another cause is the habit of not placing the tip of the tongue properly at the root of the front teeth in such sounds as s, th, &c. and this habit, after the union of the divided palate, attention is required to counteract. M. Leroux, in France, has performed a similar operation to the one noticed above; we do not know whether before or since the one Mr. Alcock has described.

Captain HULL, with true liberality, has permitted his crew to purchase a Library. History, Travels, Voyages, Geography, Sermons, and serious works, amounting to nearly one thousand volumes, which were shipped this morning for Norfolk. This is the fourth library which has been purchased for the Navy. *N. Y. Post.*

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Williams & Fenn,

HAVE just received a fresh supply of STAPLE and FANCY ARTICLES, which they will sell at reduced prices for cash.—Among which are

Broad Cloths, Cassimeres and Sattinetts
Cassimere Shawls, a large assortment
Furniture and common Calicoes
Bombazetts, plain and figured
Jaconet and 6/4 cotton Cambrics
Book Muslins and Lenoes, plain and figured
Thread Laces, uncommonly low
Canton Crapes and figured Robes
Cotton, silk and worsted Hose
Shirtings, Sheetings and Checks, &c. &c.

ALSO,

50 kegs first quality white Lead, in oil
2 barrels Linseed Oil.

December 18, 1823.—29:32.

WILLKINGS & Co.

Have just received by the Steam-Boat,

AND FOR SALE,

50 Bags Coffee
20 Hhds. Molasses
20 Bbls. N. E. Rum
3 Hhds. do
25 Casks Nails
5 Casks Cheese
6 Bbls. Oranges
30 Packages of Glass-Ware
3 Hhds. Crockery, assorted
12 Boxes Cotton Cards
5 Trunks Shoes
4 Cases Looking Glasses
4 Bundles Hay
20 Boxes Cigars.

December 18 —— 29:31.

Wholesale Dry Good Store.

H. BRADFORD & CO.

At their Store on Hay-Street, east end of the bridge, formerly Donaldson & McMillan's Store.

KEEP always on hand a general assortment of American and British Dry Goods, suited to the trade of this place. Having a partner in New-York who is well acquainted with the southern trade, and as they are receiving goods by almost every arrival, they expect to keep at all times on hand, as complete an assortment of well selected Goods, in the line, as can be found in any of the southern towns.

H. B. & Co. are now opening a variety of Dry Goods. They have also just received, and intend hereafter to keep, a full supply of Fur and Wool Hats and Straw Bonnets.

Fayetteville, Dec. 17, 1823. —29

NEW FASHIONABLE

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

At the Sign of the Big Boot and Shoe.

THE subscriber, occupying the stand in the New West corner of Market square, has just opened and offers to the attention of the people of Fayetteville and its vicinity, a general assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's BOOTS and SHOES of the newest fashions, and most approved manufacture. The assortment are—

Ladies' first qual. Morocco Buckle and Strap Shoes
do do do Perry Ties
do do do Boot heeled Slippers
do do Seal Boots
do do Stuff do
do do do walking Shoes.

These shoes having been selected with attention for the exclusive purpose of retailing, a reputation of quality and fashion can be confidently WM. L. HAWLEY.

November 26 ——26tf.

OVER-SHOES!

H. G. Nelson & Co.

Have just received

100 pair Gentlemen's Over-shoes.

Fayetteville, Dec 18, 1823.—3t51

AMOS KIMBALL

HAS just received per Steam Boat, and offers for sale, at his store north-east corner of Market square,

500 pair coarse boots
500 do do shoes
300 do women's leather shoes
200 do boys' coarse shoes and boots
200 do ladies' morocco walking shoes
400 do Roan shoes
200 do seal-skin walking shoes
100 boxes segars
5 doz. wire sieves
5 do morocco skins
24 do hair combs
6 do shoe blacking,

which, together with his former stock, makes a complete assortment. Country dealers are requested to call and examine for themselves.

Dec. 17, 1823.—29eptf

Just Received,

AND for sale at this office, price 20 cents a single, a Pamphlet, entitled "An Address to the Citizens of North-Carolina, on the subject of the Presidential Election."

COACHEES AND GIGS.

BELOW STEDMAN'S BRICK RANGE.

THE undersigned respectfully announces that he has established himself permanently in the town of Fayetteville, with the view of pursuing the business of *Barouche, Charioteе, Sulky, Gig, Harness, Saddle and Trunk Making Business*, in all their various branches.

His knowledge and skill in the Coach and Gig making department have been acquired in one of the first factories in the northern cities: and he flatters himself the various branches filled with ability, but more particularly that of Ornamental Coach and Gig Painting, as he has recently employed a very superior and accomplished workman, from the city of New-York. He assures the public, that his work will be finished in a style at once tasteful and elegant; and no pains will be spared to render his work, as respects the finish, if not superior to all, at least equal to any establishment in the state.

☞ Orders forwarded by mail or private conveyance, will meet with particular attention.

*** A choice selection of COACH MAKING MATERIALS will be constantly kept on hand, and will be sold at a small advance.

JACOB ALLEN

December 18, 1823.—29tf.

COMMITTED to the jail of Richmond county, on the 30th October last, as Runaways, two negro men, JOE and BEN. They say they belong to Kitchen Taylor, of Nash county, and that they came from Wm. Hubbard and Neely Hubbard, of Anson county, o whom they were hired the present year.

The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

THOMAS P. WILLIAMS, Jr.

December 7, 1823.—3t51.